

108TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1409

To provide for a Federal land exchange for the environmental, educational, and cultural benefit of the American public and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 2003

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

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## A BILL

To provide for a Federal land exchange for the environmental, educational, and cultural benefit of the American public and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Eastern Band of Cher-  
5       okee Indians Land Exchange Act of 2002”.

6       **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

7       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1           (1) Since time immemorial, the ancestors of the  
2           Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians have lived in the  
3           Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina. The  
4           Eastern Band's ancestral homeland includes sub-  
5           stantial parts of seven eastern States and the land  
6           that now constitutes the Great Smoky Mountains  
7           National Park.

8           (2) The Eastern Band has proposed a land ex-  
9           change with the National Park Service and has  
10          spent over \$1,500,000 for studies to thoroughly in-  
11          ventory the environmental and cultural resources of  
12          the proposed land exchange parcels.

13          (3) Such land exchange would benefit the  
14          American public by enabling the National Park  
15          Service to acquire the Yellow Face tract, comprising  
16          218 areas of land adjacent to the Blue Ridge Park-  
17          way.

18          (4) Acquisition of the Yellow Face tract for pro-  
19          tection by the National Park Service would serve the  
20          public interest by preserving important views for  
21          Blue Ridge Parkway visitors, preserving habitat for  
22          endangered species and threatened species including  
23          the northern flying squirrel and the rock gnome li-  
24          chen, preserving valuable high altitude wetland

1       seeps, and preserving the property from rapidly ad-  
2       vancing residential development.

3               (5) The proposed land exchange would also ben-  
4       efit the Eastern Band by allowing it to acquire the  
5       Ravensford tract, comprising 143 acres adjacent to  
6       the Tribe’s trust territory in Cherokee, North Caro-  
7       lina, and currently within the Great Smoky Moun-  
8       tains National Park and Blue Ridge Parkway. The  
9       Ravensford tract is part of the Tribe’s ancestral  
10      homeland as evidenced by archaeological finds dat-  
11      ing back no less than 6,000 years.

12              (6) The Eastern Band has a critical need to re-  
13      place the current Cherokee Elementary School,  
14      which was built by the Department of the Interior  
15      over 40 years ago with a capacity of 480 students.  
16      The school now hosts 794 students in dilapidated  
17      buildings and mobile classrooms at a dangerous  
18      highway intersection in downtown Cherokee, North  
19      Carolina.

20              (7) The Eastern Band ultimately intends to  
21      build a new three-school campus to serve as an envi-  
22      ronmental, cultural, and educational “village,” where  
23      Cherokee language and culture can be taught along-  
24      side the standard curriculum.

1           (8) The land exchange and construction of this  
2           educational village will benefit the American public  
3           by preserving Cherokee traditions and fostering a vi-  
4           brant, modern, and well-educated Indian nation.

5           (9) The land exchange will also reunify tribal  
6           reservation lands now separated between the Big  
7           Cove Community and the balance of the Qualla  
8           Boundary, reestablishing the territorial integrity of  
9           the Eastern Band.

10          (10) The Ravensford tract contains no threat-  
11          ened species or endangered species listed pursuant  
12          to the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The 218-  
13          acre Yellow Face tract has a number of listed  
14          threatened species and endangered species and a  
15          higher appraised value than the 143-acre Ravensford  
16          tract.

17          (11) The American public will benefit from the  
18          Eastern Band's commitment to mitigate any impacts  
19          on natural and cultural resources on the Ravensford  
20          tract, by among other things reducing the requested  
21          acreage from 168 to 143 acres.

22          (12) The Congress and the Department of the  
23          Interior have approved land exchanges in the past  
24          when the benefits to the public and requesting party  
25          are clear, as they are in this case.

1 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are the fol-  
2 lowing:

3 (1) To acquire the Yellow Face tract for protec-  
4 tion by the National Park Service, in order to pre-  
5 serve the Waterrock Knob area’s spectacular views,  
6 endangered species and high altitude wetland seeps  
7 from encroachment by housing development, for the  
8 benefit and enjoyment of the American public.

9 (2) To transfer the Ravensford tract, to be held  
10 in trust by the United States for the benefit of the  
11 Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, in order to pro-  
12 vide for an education facility that promotes the cul-  
13 tural integrity of the Eastern Band and to reunify  
14 two Cherokee communities that were historically  
15 contiguous, while mitigating any impacts on natural  
16 and cultural resources on the tract.

17 (3) To promote cooperative activities and part-  
18 nerships between the Eastern band and the National  
19 Park Service within the Eastern Band’s ancestral  
20 homelands.

21 **SEC. 3. LAND EXCHANGE.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior  
23 (“Secretary”) shall exchange the Ravensford tract, cur-  
24 rently in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and  
25 the Blue Ridge Parkway, for the Yellow Face tract adja-

1 cent to the Waterrock Knob Visitor Center on the Blue  
2 Ridge Parkway.

3 (b) TREATMENT OF EXCHANGED LANDS.—Effective  
4 upon receipt by the Secretary of a deed or deeds satisfac-  
5 tory to the Secretary for the lands comprising the Yellow  
6 Face tract (as described in subsection (c)) to the United  
7 States, all right, title, and interest of the United States  
8 in and to the Ravensford tract, (as described in subsection  
9 (d)), including all improvements and appurtenances, are  
10 declared to be held in trust by the United States for the  
11 benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians as part  
12 of the Cherokee Indian Reservation.

13 (c) YELLOW FACE TRACT.—The Yellow Face tract  
14 shall contain Parcels 88 and 89 of the Hornbuckle Tract,  
15 Yellow Face Section, Qualla Township, Jackson County,  
16 North Carolina, which consist altogether of approximately  
17 218 acres and are depicted as the “Yellow Face Tract”  
18 on the map entitled “Land Exchange Between the Na-  
19 tional Park Service and the Eastern Band of Cherokee  
20 Indians,” numbered 133/80020A, and dated November  
21 2002. The map shall be on file and available for public  
22 inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park  
23 Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Upon comple-  
24 tion of the land exchange, the Secretary shall adjust the

1 boundary of the Blue Ridge Parkway to include such lands  
2 and shall manage the lands as part of the parkway.

3 (d) RAVENSFORD TRACT.—The lands declared by  
4 subsection (b) to be held in trust for the Eastern Band  
5 of Cherokee Indians shall consist of approximately 143  
6 acres depicted as the “Ravensford Tract” on the map  
7 identified in subsection (c). Upon completion of the land  
8 exchange, the Secretary shall adjust the boundaries of  
9 Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Blue  
10 Ridge Parkway to exclude such lands.

11 (e) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—Not later than 1 year  
12 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of  
13 the Interior shall file a legal description of the areas de-  
14 scribed in subsections (c) and (d) with the Committee on  
15 Resources of the House of Representatives and the Com-  
16 mittee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Energy  
17 and Natural Resources of the Senate. Such legal descrip-  
18 tions shall have the same force and effect as if the infor-  
19 mation contained in the description were included in those  
20 subsections except that the Secretary may correct clerical  
21 and typographical errors in such legal descriptions. The  
22 legal descriptions shall be on file and available for public  
23 inspection in the offices of the National Park Service and  
24 the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

1 **SEC. 4. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS.**

2 (a) GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT AGREE-  
3 MENTS.—In order to fulfill the purposes of this Act and  
4 to establish cooperative partnerships for purposes of this  
5 Act the Director of the National Park Service and the  
6 Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians shall enter into govern-  
7 ment-to-government consultations and shall develop proto-  
8 cols to review planned construction on the Ravensford  
9 tract. The Director of the National Park Service is author-  
10 ized to enter into cooperative agreements with the Eastern  
11 Band for the purpose of providing training, management,  
12 protection, preservation, and interpretation of the natural  
13 and cultural resources on the Ravensford tract.

14 (b) CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.—Recognizing the  
15 mutual interests and responsibilities of the Eastern Band  
16 of Cherokee Indians and the National Park Service for  
17 the conservation and protection of the resources on the  
18 Ravensford tract, the National Park Service and the East-  
19 ern Band shall develop mutually agreed upon standards  
20 for size, impact, and design of construction consistent with  
21 the purposes of this Act on the Ravensford tract. The  
22 standards shall be consistent with the Eastern Band's  
23 need to develop educational facilities and support infra-  
24 structure adequate for current and future generations and  
25 shall otherwise minimize or mitigate any adverse impacts  
26 on natural or cultural resources. The standards shall be



1 based on recognized best practices for environmental sus-  
2 tainability and shall be reviewed periodically and revised  
3 as necessary. Development of the tract shall be limited to  
4 a road and utility corridor, an educational campus, and  
5 the infrastructure necessary to support such development.  
6 No new structures shall be constructed on the part of the  
7 Ravensford tract depicted as the “No New Construction”  
8 area on the map referred to in Section 3(c), which is gen-  
9 erally the area north of the point where Big Cove Road  
10 crosses the Raven Fork River. All development on the  
11 Ravensford tract shall be conducted in a manner con-  
12 sistent with this section and such development standards.

13 **SEC. 5. GAMING PROHIBITION.**

14 Gaming as defined and regulated by the Indian Gam-  
15 ing Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) shall be pro-  
16 hibited on the Ravensford tract.

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